

CREMATED!

'Darby' Hull Loses Some Valuable Horses

IN A MIDNIGHT FIRE

His Barn and Carriages are Also Burned.

ONE ANIMAL RESCUED

But It's Awful Burns Made Killing Merciful.

IMPOSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE THE LOSS

But It Will Aggregate at Least \$40,000.

Mr. Hull is in Chicago and His Wife Is in Unknown—The Origin of the Fire Is Unknown—Incendiarism Suspected.

Three valuable horses belonging to "Darby" Hull were burned alive this morning and the barn containing them was reduced to ashes.

About half past 12 o'clock last night flames were seen issuing from the barn belonging to W. S. Hull, in the rear of his residence, No. 291 South Prospect street, by a belated pedestrian who immediately turned in an alarm from box No. 241, located at the corner of Cherry and Prospect streets.

When he again looked in the direction of the stable forked tongues of fire were shooting in every direction.

At the same instant, the hostler who sleeps in the barn, made his escape, clad only in a pair of trousers and night shirt.

Several persons had gathered by this time and the man who had narrowly escaped with his life implored them to assist in rescuing the three valuable horses still in the building.

Then the entire fire department came thundering through the streets and streams were quickly playing upon the seething mass.

Several persons started into the barn to bring the animals out, but they were forced to retreat.

An effort was made by the firemen to subdue the fire in the lower part of the barn so that an entrance could be gained and the three horses saved. It was partially successful. The men went inside, and after an absence of what seemed an age one horse was brought out. Upon removing the blanket which had been thrown over its head the painful discovery was made that its eyes were burned out, its flesh blistered so that it cracked, its mane and tail gone and the blood streaming from the wounds. Officer Scooby put a bullet in its brain.

The neighing of the two horses on the inside were pitiful, but in twenty minutes all sounds ceased. The animals had been roasted alive.

Although the firemen fought valiantly, the structure was totally destroyed with all its contents. The barn cost over \$3,000; one of the horses, a stallion, was valued at \$25,000, and the other two were blooded, one having a record of 2:20. There were also in the barn carriages, horses, sleighs, harness, robes, etc., which will make the total loss in the neighborhood of \$40,000 or over.

Mrs. Hull is in Europe, and Mr. Hull is in Chicago, so the amount of loss could not be learned last night, or whether the animals and barn were insured.

The hostler was crazy with excitement. He walked about in snow until his feet were frozen, and it became necessary to remove him from the scene. The cause for the fire is not assigned, but it is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

TWO DEAD IN ONE HOTEL.

Barney Tracey and T. B. Gallagher

Found Lifeless at Toy State Street.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—The coroner today is inquiring into the death of Barney Tracey and T. B. Gallagher, or Garvey. Both of the men were found dead this morning in bed at the Inter-Ocean hotel, No. 178 State street. Tracey was said and evidently died from heart disease. For years he was runner for Brown's hotel. It is unknown who the other man is. He came to the hotel at 10 o'clock last night and registered as Tony Gallagher, Kansas City. He was assigned to a room. In the morning he was found dead. He was lying on his face and all his clothes were on. The cause was evidently due to alcoholism. In his pocket was a letter of recommendation. It was addressed to T. F. Garvey and was written by P. P. Nell, vice president of the Union National Bank of Kansas City. Mr. Nell will be telegraphed to for information.

Lively Time at an Exposition.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon a small store in Franklin Park, Ill., was visited by a large number of people.

Edgar's Galvanized Iron Works, at No. 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999.

and scattered live coals about the room. A keg of highly inflammable varnish used in the business, stood near by, and the accumulated vapor was instantly ignited. A violent explosion followed and the burning varnish was thrown all over the place. Several employees were in the room at the time but all escaped injury. An alarm of fire was turned in but the blaze was extinguished after damaging \$900 worth of property. When the cause of the explosion first reached the city hall it was believed to be the result of the scarcity of water. A big fire brigade was sent there immediately, but the explosion and fire were found to be very insignificant.

PLEADING FOR PEACE.

Miss Willard Sends a Telegram to President Harrison.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—Miss Frances E. Willard has sent the following telegram relative to the trouble with Chili to President Harrison.

To the President: The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with a membership of 200,000 and a direct following in the houses of this land of not fewer than half a million, has always been devoted in its patriotism and loyalty and belief in "peace on earth and good will to men." For years we have, through a national department organized for that purpose, worked actively to inculcate peace principles and practice whenever we had power to do so. At our recent convention in Boston we authorized a memorial to our government, asking that all difficulties within our borders with other nations might be settled by arbitration. We also urged that this great nation should not go to war with Chili. This status and action of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is brought to the notice of the President that we may thank him for his patience with the distressed and distressing little republic, whose barbarous treatment of our sailors will, we hope, be made the subject of an arbitration. We beg also that the arbitration of arms may be as steadily refused in the future as in the past, and that our great brave nation may thus set the keynote more and more clearly among the nations of the earth for universal peace. With the highest esteem I am, on behalf of the white ribbons, yours in love and good and humanity.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

DEAD IN HIS CAB.

Remarkable Story of the Recent Wabash Wreck at Aladdin.

St. Louis, Jan. 21.—Considerable comment has been caused in railroad circles here over the statement made by Freeman Ed. Warby, who was on the fatal Wabash "cannon ball" express that dashed into the water, and exploded about a week ago. Engineer Buchard of that train was killed and all the railroad men wondered how so careful a man could have run by the switch in the fog as he did. Warby, who is recovering from his hurts in the wreck, says that Buchard was undoubtedly dead in his cab before reaching the switch, having died of heart disease soon after leaving Hull. This Warby now believes, as Buchard did not take his head away from the cab window once after leaving Hull station. Railroad men generally credit the story.

Bank Director Sentenced.

London, Jan. 21.—Arthur Edward Smithers, fifty-two years of age, until recently the managing director of the English bank of the River Plate (limited), was sentenced today to four years' penal servitude for embezzling £7,000 of the funds and for falsifying the accounts of that institution which suspended payment last July. The arrest, trial and conviction of the bank director have attracted considerable attention in the financial world from the fact that the whole affair grew out of what is known as the Argentine crisis of last year, when South American securities caused trouble to so many banking houses.

Diseased Cows Dissected.

Newark, Del., Jan. 21.—At a meeting of the Newcastle County Farmers' institute at Delaware college, at which there were present several hundred farmers, there was a discussion on tuberculosis or consumption in milk cows. Two cows afflicted with tuberculosis were shown and then killed and dissected by State Veterinarian Evers, who explained the characteristic symptoms during life and showed the diseased parts after death. All the physicians, veterinarians and farmers present agreed that the disease was being constantly transmitted from teat to teat by the use of the teat and milk of the diseased animals.

Four Sleepers Ditched.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—The Sioux City train on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road was wrecked by a broken rail at Hamilton early this morning, thirty miles from St. Paul. Four sleepers were ditched and piled up in wild shape. By a miracle no one was killed. The loss to the company will be \$20,000. The sleepers were from Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City and Tracy.

Shot and Killed Her.

Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 21.—A special from Shepherdstown, W. Va., says: Pretty Susie Ferrell, aged 18, was shot and killed this evening by Harry Smoots, a disappointed suitor. Smoots was arrested and lodged in jail at Charleston, W. Va. Threats of lynching have been heard here.

Died in Chicago.

James Dura died in Chicago Wednesday, aged 71 years. His remains will be brought here this morning, and the funeral will be held from St. Andrew's cathedral at 10 o'clock. Mr. Dura was formerly a resident of this city, and one of the best known Irish Catholics in Grand Rapids.

Gibson Elected Senator.

ANAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 21.—Charles H. Gibson was today elected United States senator in joint convention of the general assembly of Maryland to fill the unexpired term of about five years in place of the late E. K. Wilson.

Murderer Found Dead.

OMAHA, Jan. 21.—Arthur Sioane, the escaped murderer who killed his mother and stepfather, was found frozen to death on the Brail reservation near Pierre today by an Indian.

The Wilbur company attracted large audiences at Redmond's yesterday when "Ranchette" and "The Grand Duchess" were repeated. This afternoon and evening "The Bohemian Girl."

GOT IT WITH EASE

National Democratic Convention Will Be Held in Chicago

ON THE TWENTY-FIRST OF JUNE

The Windy City Is Chosen on the 15th Ballot—The Several Ballots Showed Much Fluctuation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The National democratic committee met in the spacious banquet room of the Arlington hotel. The hall had been beautifully decorated by the democratic reception committee of the District of Columbia. Promptly at 12 o'clock Chairman Calvin S. Brice rapped the National committee to order and at once introduced the Hon. John W. Ross, the democratic member of the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia, who delivered the address of welcome. The call of the roll showed that the various states and territories were all represented. On motion of Senator Vilas, the committee went into secret session for the purpose of settling all questions of proxies and contests. Chairman Brice suggested that as the National committee was to be entertained at luncheon by the district committee at 3 p. m. it might be well to announce before going into secret session that delegations from the competing cities would not be heard before 4 o'clock.

New Member seated. In the secret session, Secretary Harby, of the Pennsylvania central committee, presented his credentials as the national committee member selected yesterday by the state central committee of the state to fill vacancy caused by the death of W. L. Scott. Chairman Brice of the national committee, had at the time of Mr. Scott's death, appointed ex-congressman James Kerr to fill the vacancy from Pennsylvania, yesterday formerly declared that Chairman Brice had no right permanently to fill such a vacancy and thereupon selected Secretary Harby as Mr. Scott's successor, utterly ignoring Mr. Kerr's claim. To relieve the situation of embarrassment Mr. Kerr resigned. The Montana contest was settled by declaring C. A. Broadwater, the regularly accredited committee member from that state, but Mr. Mitchell, his contestant, was allowed the privilege of sitting in committee during the sessions of this meeting of the committee. The latter was allowed no vote, the right of vote being accorded to Mr. Lyman, the proxy of Mr. Broadwater.

Fixed the Date. These two contests being settled, the committee proceeded to the selection of the date of the national democratic convention. After very little discussion, Tuesday, June 21, was selected as the date for the convention. At the conclusion of the secret session the committee took a recess until 3:30, at which time the arguments of delegations would begin at 4 p. m. The claims of all the cities were ably presented when the committee reconvened, and at 7:30 the committee took a recess until 9. At 9 the committee re-assembled, and went into executive session to ballot for the location of the convention.

Chicago Won the Fight. On the first ballot the vote stood: Chicago, 1; Milwaukee, 8; Kansas City, 13; Indianapolis, 1; New York, 5; Cincinnati, 3; San Francisco, 8; Detroit, 2; St. Paul, 7.

Few changes were made up to the eighth ballot, when the result was announced: Detroit, 1; Cincinnati, 1; New York, 1; Chicago, 8; St. Paul, 7; Milwaukee, 8; Indianapolis, 22; Kansas City, 5.

The ninth and tenth ballots showed some changes, but the stampede came in the following ballot: Chicago, 15; St. Paul, 6; New York, 1; Detroit, 6; Kansas City, 3.

Thirteenth ballot: Milwaukee, 21; Chicago, 17; St. Paul, 5; Indianapolis, 1; Detroit, 1; Kansas City, 4.

Fifteenth ballot: Chicago, 27; Milwaukee, 18; Kansas City, 2; St. Paul, 1; Detroit, 1.

Alternate Joy and Sadness.

When the balloting began the interest became intense. The hotel corridors were crowded with delegates from the various cities, and as their cities showed gains the corridors resounded with cheers. When on the first ballot Chicago City led, its adherents gave a wild western cheer. On the third, when San Francisco received fifteen votes, the number of people who wanted to visit the Golden Gate would doubtless have applauded the generous Californians. St. Paul's hopes were raised on the fourth by thirteen votes, only to be dashed on subsequent ballots.

Perhaps the worst collapse was that of Detroit, which, on the sixth ballot, received ten, while on the next it dropped to one. Indianapolis' hopes were raised on the eighth only to disappear from the contest on the next ballot, when she received one vote. When on the fifteenth it was announced that Chicago had twenty-seven and the convention, the crowd in the corridors were fairly struck dumb. That a city which had not even asked for the convention should be selected was inexplicable.

CASH FOR THE VETS.

Enormous Amount of Work Done by the Pension Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The commissioner of pensions has just made public a brief, yet comprehensive statement showing the number, character etc. of all pension claims allowed for the six months ending December 31, 1891. The total number of claims allowed was 151,831, and the aggregate of the first payments was \$20,397,000. A claim is considered that nearly forty per cent. of all the pension claims filed under the old law as original or for increase of pension are rejected, some idea can be formed of the number of claims passed upon and the amount of work involved. As much, if not more, time is required in briefing up and passing upon a claim which is ultimately rejected than one which, upon the face of the record, makes out a good case. The reason being that when there is doubt the examiners and board of review weigh the evidence critically and if anything in the way of evidence is wanting the claimant is so informed.

and an opportunity given to supply the missing link. One would naturally suppose that by depositing of claims at the rate of \$50,000 a year, that after a while the work of the bureau would be considerably decreased, but seemingly the reverse is as far off as ever. The hundreds of thousands of claims filed under the act of 1890 are not yet all indexed and jacketed. One of the most laborious of the many things which it falls to the lot of a senator or member to do is to look after pension claims of constituents. The constituent generally has an attorney who is paid a fee to secure the pension. This attorney prepares the application, and makes out a prima facie case. After this is done he advises the claimant to enlist the aid of his senator or congressman. They do all the subsequent work, and when the claim is allowed, the attorney pockets his fee. Nobody has any disposition to refuse aid to any pension claimant, but it is a little irritating at times to do the work for a grasping pension attorney when it is known that he will take out of the amount allowed the very last farthing permitted under the law.

A Well-Established Business. Going into the committee room of Senator Stockbridge the other day, I asked him if he received many letters from claimants asking him to call up and expedite the allowance of claims. In reply to my question the senator handed me a package of over thirty letters relating to pensions just received and asked me to look them over, which I proceeded to do. In the first place, I noticed that every letter called for a reply of some kind, also that over half of the letters failed to give the data to enable the pension bureau to find the claim. One letter from John Smith, say, simply informed the senator that he had a claim pending and wanted to know without delay why it was not allowed. There was an entire omission to give the number of the claim and the company and regiment in which the claimant served. At least one-half of the letters I found would have to be sent back for the data. I next examined a large book in which a record is kept of every claim called up. Here I found claims entered numbering thousands, with entries showing date of receipt of letters, the replies and every step taken. I confess, I was surprised at the magnitude of the work, but more of an organized method displayed, and when I so expressed myself, the senator, with a shrug of the shoulder, merely said: "Well, I am doing quite a business it seems to be pretty well established so that the fluctuations of the markets do not disturb it in the least."

Alarmed at the Increase.

Considerable consternation has resulted throughout the country by reason of the organization in this city of a society in this city known as the "Society of Loyal Volunteers," the object of which is to bring about some reform in the methods of granting pensions and secure a reduction of the annual expenditures in this direction from \$138,000,000 to \$38,000,000 or at most \$50,000,000. The movement will not be inaugurated by the members of congress, but will be the work of an organized body of loyal soldiers who believe that reform is necessary, and that millions are being expended annually for pensions to men who have no right to the money. The cardinal principle of this organization is a competency to those permanently disabled or unable to earn their living, and nothing to the men who can either by their hands or their brains support themselves and their families.

Without doubt the question of the payment of the enormous sums required to meet the estimates of the pension bureau is becoming a matter of serious consideration, and none are considering it more seriously than the worthy soldiers themselves. No one grudges the deserving soldier all he can get under the law, but the condition which confronts the government is that those not deserving are the most rapacious claimants. The feeling is, that the payments to disabled soldiers ought to be increased and a searching investigation be made all along the line, with a view to striking out of the rolls those not fairly entitled to the money they are now drawing. I believe the day is not far off when some such course will be taken.

Crushed Under a Wall.

New York, Jan. 21.—The wall of the retail house of the Consolidated Gas company at Forty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue fell at 10:30 this morning, severely injuring several persons. The men were taken to the hospital, where it was said two or three of the injured were in a critical condition.

The Contrary Baby.

A smart little woman got into the street-car the other day with a baby in her arms, says the Aransas Traveler. It lay as still as a lamb. Soon, however, it changed its course. It began a loud tone. The mother took the baby and stood it straight up in her lap. It yelled just the same. She hugged it to her bosom. It yelled right along. She stroked it and soothed it. Still louder yells. She boxed its ears. Prolonged and spasmodic yells. She then changed her plans. She cleared a space all around, set the baby down, loosened the band about its neck, gave it plenty of room, and then said, in her most persuasive tone: "Now, dear, let go as loud as you can." Baby never uttered a sound. "I thought you wouldn't," she said. She took it up in her lap, the gentlemen resumed their seats, and the car trundled on.

Neglect the Outside.

A recent traveler in Morocco says that for people who dress in white and love to be very neat in their personal appearance the Moroccans are very indifferent to the cleanliness of their towns. Around the most beautifully furnished houses are heaps of refuse and the bodies of dead animals. All the care of the people is centered upon the interior of their houses. They furnish them as expensively as their means permit, but what is outside of their walls does not trouble them.

Due Notice.

A Yorkshire vicar once received the following notice regarding a marriage from a parish house: "This is to give you notice that I and Miss Jenkins Arabella Bready is come to your church on Saturday afternoon next, to undergo the operation of matrimony at your hands. Please be prompt, as the cab is hired by the hour." The "operation" was performed in due course.—New York Tribune.

FIXED UP THE TIFF

Horsemen and Fair Directors Agree in Peace.

DATE SET FOR THE FALL FAIR

Horsemen Have the Track Free and Will Assume \$20,000 of the Bonds—Superintendents of Departments.

Large, irregular chunks of triple X harmony were floating around the drawing room at Sweet's hotel yesterday morning when the West Michigan Fair directors began their last day's session. White-winged peace had wrapped her snowy mantle around the entire board. Most of the forenoon was devoted to routine business. It was decided to hold the fair the week beginning September 19. This is the week following the state fair. The secretary was voted a salary of \$300 per year and the treasurer \$100. It was decided to grant the officers and members per diem compensation for their services. President Cheney announced the following superintendents of departments:

Speed—Don J. Leathers. Horses—E. A. Strong. Cattle—L. E. Townsend, G. A. Hart, Sheep and Swine—F. J. Russell. Poultry and Dogs—H. G. Buell. Agricultural Products—J. G. Ramsdell. Plants and Flowers—W. G. Hinman. Farm and Other Machinery—C. W. Johnson. Vehicles—M. L. Sweet. Manufactures, Arts and Sciences—H. Dale Adams. Printing, Stationery, etc.—J. G. Ramsdell. Police and Gates—A. F. Kelsey. Booths, Privileges and Forage—S. S. Bailey.

Horsemen Matter Up Again.

The horsemen matter again came up, and the dove of peace shivered and grew nervous. After a pointed discussion it was decided to grant the Horsemen's association the free use of the grounds for the coming season, and to make the horsemen a formal proposition later in the season.

In the afternoon the matter again came up. It was finally decided by a unanimous vote to adopt S. S. Bailey's compromise. By it the Horsemen's association must assume \$20,000 worth of the fair association's bonds, exchanging their own bonds for an equivalent amount of the latter's. The horsemen are to build their own stalls in localities that will not interfere with the general exhibit. Ground is to be granted them for the erection of a club house, providing they wish to build one. In consideration of this the horsemen are to receive the use of the West Michigan grounds and track free for a period of twenty-six years, that being the life lease of the fair association. With the exception of the time the fair is being held, the track and stalls will be in the hands of the horsemen the year around. The amount of \$20,000 was accepted as the face of the bonds, instead of \$25,000, as Mr. Bailey first suggested, in order to compensate the horsemen for building their own stalls, \$5,000 being the estimated cost of the 250 new stalls. Z. V. Cheney, A. F. Kelsey and J. G. Ramsdell were appointed a committee to confer with the Horsemen's association relative to the matter. They will draft the proposition, and the matter will be decided by the business committee of the fair association.

No State Fair Business in There.

The reason the directors refused to build the box stalls was not because of any opposition to the horsemen's association nor because of any rivalry with that body. The fact is that the fair association has no money and nothing upon which money can be raised, except the personal notes of the members. Hence the directors could not see their way clear to imitate the State Fair association and run the West Michigan association into debt. That was virtually the sole point of discussion.

M. J. Buell resigned from the board of directors and Eugene Field, of Bay City, was elected to take his place. It was decided to present Mr. H. Green, the architect of the fair building, with a gold watch as a testimony of appreciation of his work. Z. V. Cheney, Don J. Leathers and E. H. Dikeman were appointed a committee to select a suitable ticker and make the presentation. The board then adjourned sine die.

The directors are enthusiastic in regard to the coming fair. The belief is general among them that it will eclipse anything of the kind ever seen before in Western Michigan.

KICK ON THE BONUSES.

They Are of Value to the Fellows Who Get Them.

Col. John A. Elwell of St. Louis was at the Morton yesterday. "Business is good down our way just now," he said to a reporter for THE HERALD. "This snow is enabling farmers to get their logs and shingle bolts in, and it has already had a marked effect. I think St. Louis will have a very prosperous year. There will be no boom there, at least I hope there won't. I am rather suspicious of booms. Wherever you find a boom, you generally find a boom behind it, and I think one of the worst things a town can do is to make a practice of granting bonuses. A man who has a manufacturing industry of any kind has no business to ask me to give him money to carry on that business. He should stand or fall on his own merits. Whenever a town bonds itself in order to get a manufacturer to locate there, it is practically mortgaging every foot of land and every piece of property in the town for the benefit of that corporation. I don't believe a city, as a rule, can afford to carry on business on such principles. I don't make this an iron-clad rule. Of course I believe there are exceptions to it. There are times when it will simply repay a town to grant a bonus to some industry. A large number of men may be brought into the community and the business may be of such a character that the money will be returned ten times over in the course of a year. But I think these cases are the exception, and the city should make a thorough and careful investigation before bonding itself. Another feature of the bonus

system is, that after you have brought an industry to a town on these terms of a bonus, you generally have to put up another one every year to get it to stay. That makes it interesting in course. I have noticed that as a rule the class of industries that demand bonuses are not the ones that it is for the best interests of a town to have. I don't say that it is true in all cases; but certainly it is true in a great many instances. Taking the bonus system in all, I think it is a bad thing and the state as a whole would be better off without it."

Manistee's Railroad Prospects.

Col. E. W. Muencher, who is building the Manistee & Grand Rapids railroad, is a guest at the Morton. "We have stopped work now," he said yesterday, "but we shall return to work again as soon as the weather will permit. The last snow storm was a little too much for us. We think that road is going to be of some benefit to Manistee. It isn't under the control of any other company, but is being built solely by Manistee capital. It is possible that some other road may get hold of it—in fact probably, as both the G. R. & I. and the West Michigan are after it, but we shall have another outlet out of Manistee anyway, and that is what we want. The road is being built by Manistee lumbermen, who wish to get a their pine over towards Luther. The F. & P. M. doesn't tap any of the country, and some means had to be found of getting at it. They thought about the easiest thing to do would be to build a railroad for themselves. Manistee isn't satisfied with the service the F. & P. M. gives it, anyway. That road came to Manistee because it had to. It doesn't run through any pine, and its freight rates are apt to be out of sight. Our road will strike the West Michigan near Baldwin, and we shall have a good outlet for freight."

Thankful, or so-called deal, by which Manistee was to handle the Lackawanna freight, seems to have been planned a little hastily. It looks now as if Frankfort might get it and the freight go by way of the Frankfort & South Eastern. Both roads are building dock, and both claim it."

Two New Banks in Michigan.

"The banking business is excellent," said T. C. Sherwood, state examiner, at the Morton yesterday. "I have just authorized two banks to do business at Elk Rapids. I authorized the Elk Rapids savings bank to do business. It has a capital of \$25,000. At Manistee I authorized the Antrim County savings bank to begin with a capital of \$25,000. Both started yesterday under very favorable conditions. There seemed to be a demand for such institutions in those places, and I am confident that they will do a good business. I think that is a good indication the business in that part of the country is flourishing. So far as I can learn, business is good all over. This snow has had a very stimulating effect."

U. of M. Prof. Discusses "Co-Eds."

Prof. M. E. Cooley and Prof. C. F. Greene of the University, and a reporter for THE HERALD